

A NEW SPECIES OF ISTHMIADAE FROM BARRO COLORADO
ISLAND, CANAL ZONE
(COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)

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The Rhinotragine genus *Isthmiade* contains five Brazilian species, all of which exhibit a remarkable resemblance to braconid wasps. A sixth species, *Leptura nccydalea* Linnaeus, 1758 (= *Necydalis glaucescens* Linnaeus, 1767) (= *Necydalis nitida* DeGeer, 1775), from Surinam, has been referred to this genus by Aurivillius (1912). I do not know this species, but judging from the description and figure provided by DeGeer (1775) it does not appear to be congeneric with the Brazilian species, which include the type of the genus. However, the generic assignment provided by Aurivillius may have resulted from examination of the type specimen. In any event, the species appears to be quite different from the following, which provides the first record of the genus from Central America.

Isthmiade perpulchra Linsley, new species

(Fig. 1)

Female.—Form elongate; pubescence sparse, erect and suberect; integument shining, more or less transparent, predominantly lemon yellow and black; head, including mandibles but not the other mouthparts which are yellow, antennae except outer segments which are brownish, apices of elytra, a transverse median band on hind wings, apices of wings, prosternum at middle, all three pairs of coxae, tibiae and tarsi, femora at base, a post-median transverse band on posterior femora, and the last two abdominal segments black, remainder of legs, thorax beneath, abdomen and elytra lemon yellow, prothorax slightly reddish, yellow. **Head** with frons separating eyes by about the width of an eye when viewed from the front, surface polished, sparsely punctate, a median longitudinal groove extending from antennal tubercles to clypeus, a less well defined longitudinal impression on each side near eye margin, vertex with interocular and postocular area smooth, base of head transversely rugulose near prothoracic margin; antennae slender, reaching to apices of elytra, fourth segment distinctly shorter than third and fifth, the third but little longer than the fifth, segments three to six clothed beneath with moderately long, coarse, black hairs, five to eleven gradually decreasing in length, six to ten expanded at apex and subserrate. **Pronotum** about as long as wide, sides broadly but unevenly rounded, base and apex constricted, dorsal surface uneven, with an elongate median elevation and a pair of obtuse tubercles on each side, surface highly polished and transparent, very sparsely and inconspicuously punctate and very sparsely clothed with erect hairs, prosternum similarly punctate and pubescent on lateral yellow areas, more densely punctate and hairy in black median area and over anterior coxae; metasternum shining, thinly clothed with long erect hairs; scutellum finely punctate, clothed with fine golden pubescence. **Elytra** not exceeding apex of third abdominal tergite (second abdominal sternite), broad at base, abruptly attenuated near middle to the very narrow apices; disc shallowly and inconspicuously punctate, humeral and lateral punctures larger and more evident. **Abdomen** polished, very sparsely, finely punctate, sparsely clothed with suberect hairs; sixth tergite elongate, narrowly rounded at apex, finely sparsely punctate at base, more densely punctate and pubescent over apical three-fourths. Legs with femora clavate, the posterior pair gradually so and not pedunculate, surface finely sparsely punctate, thinly clothed with suberect hairs. Length 16.5 mm.



Fig. 1, *Isthmiade perpulchra*, n. sp.

Holotype.—Female (United States National Museum) from Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, June 1939 (J. Zetek) and one paratype female (Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University) from the same locality, September 1, 1924 (N. Banks).

Discussion.—This species differs at once from all of the other known *Isthmiade* by the yellowish pronotum and the black-tipped lemon yellow elytra and much of the ventral surface. The black tips of the elytra and the post-median black band on the femora coincide with the transverse band on the wings, which are otherwise yellow except for the black apices.

It is not yet clear whether or not the species of *Isthmiade* have specific models among the Braconidae but this is suggested by the striking differences in coloration which they exhibit. Thus *I. braconides* (Perty) is black above, reddish beneath; *I. ichneumoniformis* Bates is black with the elytra testaceous yellow and the sides of the thorax and the abdomen, except apex, red; *I. modesta* Gounelle is black with the elytra pale brownish-testaceous and the disk of the pronotum (usually) and basal abdominal segments red; *I. rubra* Bates reddish with the elytra and wings pale brownish, the latter banded with brown; and *I. macilentata* Bates is rufo-castaneous with the elytra paler.

DESIGNATION OF A LECTOTYPE FOR *AMYRSIDEA MEGALOSOMA*
(OVERGAARD, 1943)

(MALLOPHAGA: MENOPONIDAE)

Overgaard in 1943 (Ent. Medd., 23:1-17) described *Menopon megalosomum* from material collected off *Perdix perdix* (Linnaeus) and *Phasianus colchicus* Linnaeus. He did not designate a type or holo-